their views A Sun reporter, after a series with women who walk among the ratired with a chaotic assortment of imssions, and a conviction that some things ere enough to drive any one to drink. The first expert consulted was a young married woman, worst standing and good breeding are beyond cavil She said promptly that all the as sive drinking among women of

Cour Hundred were stuff and nonsense. There may be women who do the sort of thing some newspapers have been talking about; but I do not know them, and I believe I am in a position to know what is going on in the exclusive she named in icy interrogation, and the reporter agreed that she ought to know the game Women do drink more than they did; but I believe the change is as marked in what ts called the smart set as it is in other social cirwe have always been used to drinking I don't mean that the women I have ! known have been in the habit of getting tipsy. They are too much accustomed to the use of wine and liquor to do that I have seen women whom enew take too much wine, but the occasions have been very race. I can remember only three. I've heard very shocking stories about society functions where young women became intoxi-

cared. Ferhaps I am unobserving, but I've never sen anything of the kind. If you want to argue that all drinking is wrong. you might draw up a very strong case against and perhaps, you would be in the right; but if by drinking to excess, one merely means be coming intoxicated, then this sensational furor about the depravity of women the Four Hundred is rank nonserse. The seen one woman quoted as saying that should drink only when with men, because the men will check them if they seem inclined to drink too much. I would hate trust that rule. It sounds well, but so much depends upon the man. I've not observed that average society man exercises a very careful traint over any woman who doesn't happen he a member of his family or the girl he inis to marry On the contrary, our men seem to think that it is amusing to see a woman drink recklessly; and the fact that men encourage it and lauricatit is what sometimes makes a young man think it is clever and chic. The sensible woman will not depend upon

an excert to regulate her drinking, but will know w much she is in the habit of drinking and will flever risk any experiments in public. I 400 does altogether too much scapegoat duty.

maker doesn't run a private bar, and give her ustemers fittings and cocktails together. At ask for it "I've really tried to find one of those not loudly but meaning business. en described in some of the papers, but I've

There was something very frank and con vincing about all this; and the reporter went on his way, uncertain as to whether the revelations were cheering or depressing. He decided to give the 400 one more chance of proving it self less black than it has been painted, and called at a Fifth avenue home, whose mistress knows all that is to be known about the upper crust in New York. She, too, was frank, but

less loyal to her set. "The drinking habit is growing among drinks, or even drinking the ordinary dinner talk, with each of them, and advised their drinking very cautiously outside their own home. letting everything, save wine, alone, and never resorting to that as a stimulant. I'm afraid I didn't take very high moral ground, but I convinced them that the thing would be wretchedly had form, and I've been satisfied with the result.

these loud, and their manners atrocious. It is always disgusting but it seems worse in a young girl than in any one else. I mean it hurse one more, though the girl is probably less to blame than the older woman would be. I see girls linching together and having cocktails, wines, and liqueurs. They appear to have an idea that that sort of thing is exceedingly knowing and swagger; when, in fact, it is not only unwise, but is in affectiously bad taste. I hear girls boasting that they can mix fancy drinks, and, at the country clubs, I see young men and young women; come in young men and young women come i he golf links and have whiskey and-sode

from the golf links and have whiskef and-sode, or toddy together. I go to make visits, and find all the girls taking rum in their tea, or discarding tea attogether for a glass of liquor. I go to dinners and see debutantes lead off with cocktails and drink freely of all the wines on the menu, ending with a liqueur. The women do the same, but it is the girls who impress me.

Women always did drink—the women I knew hungits did to drink did way in my day or way. but girls didn't drink this way in my day, or even five years ago. I knew of a debutante's luncheon last winter, where three of the girls had to be taken

stwinter where three of the girls had to be taken pstairs by the butter because they were disgustially drunk. Something ought to be done to top such insanity, and I wish some of the women hose word in social matters is law would get gether, and emphatically veto certain practices regard to drinking that are tolerated now." a A successful physician looked at the question the aprofessionaleye. She said:

"I'm not in society myself, except when I'm siled in to patch up society's ravages; but I now that immoderate drinking among women becoming more and more common. I find the effects of it every day of my practice. Perpose the woman doesn't disgrace herself by getting drunk, but she does destroy her nervous alonce by excessive use of stimulants and becomes susceptible to all diseases. It is astonish. es how many women resort to whiskey is if they are suffering in the least degree like or pain. The whole principle of the wrong and the labit is pernicious, ourse there are times when one is utterly ed and drained of nerve force, and yet is to pull herself together for some further. There is where the strongest temptation it to liquor comes in. The stimulant will one to accomplish what must be done; with the

man quiets her consciences with the cessity. Men do the same thing, but shysical strength and more equable at prevent his paying the penalty of stimulants as quickly and as painworm does. I believe that the strain

of stimulants things clearly indicated ever young train workers, and it but I have more sympathy with it looks who take to cocktails because is the swell thing to do. Women dat on her back and relax com-mutes, or take a bowl of hot milk or bouldon. It would be easier

ins and nerves into abnormal effort

SOCIETY WOMEN'S DRINKING

VARIOUS OPINIONS AS TO THE

All Are Agreed That Young Women Should Practically Refrain From Drinking.
Some Cases Where Liquor is Taken to Excess The Safety Limit in Drinking.
Asympos un on the subject of drinking among sides women would be like nothing so much as Mr. I baday's dissertation on expert testimony.

My Hoday's dissertation on expert testimony when the subject had been launched.

The club women I know aren't a drinking crowd. They're too busy to drink, from indenees, and not enough overworked to drink from necessity. They get intoxicated with their own eloquence sometimes, but with no thing more spirituous."

The perspective in which women viewed the subject seeined to differ considerably and the reporter decided to get a purely masculine verdict from some member of the 400, not chivalrous enough to swear that the women he knew never drank anything stronger than cambric tea. He was quite willing to several women. He was quite willing to several women. He was quite willing to give expert testimony when the subject had been launched.

"Drink? Of course the women drink. There never was anything like it before. It isn't only among the Four Hundred. It's everywhere, is uppose there are a great many women who drink in mederatine or red at all, but in he last.

uppose there are a great many nk in moderation or not at all; b five years, the increase in the drink habit among women is simply appalling. A man hates to tell the women he is entertaining that they've had enough wine and would better stop drinking. Perhaps he doesn't even notice when they've reached danger line; and I've had most embarrassing situations thrust upon me when I've supposed myself doing the unexceptionably proper thing with the most correct people. It's my opinion that no young girl should drink at all in mixed company; and it's another of my opinions that women ought to pass all mixed drinks. Cocktails are deadly for any one; and a woman is too highly strung, nervously, to take the chances on tampering with nerves that a man will take. As for absinthe—that's a drink that's repidly growing in favor over here; and it's a furnry ve years, the increase in the drink habit ame

As for absinthe—that's a drink that's rapidly growing in favor over here; and it's a funny thing that the women seem to take to it more kindly than the men. Go to a certain tea room in one of our big hotels at 5 o'clock any afternoon and you'll see more absinthe drunk than you'll see drunk in all the saloons of the city in the same amount of time.

"The women ought to stop that. It's beastly bad stuff, even when one has the steadlest nerves. You know the French doctors tried injecting whiskey and absinthe into the vains of a dog. The dog that got the whiskey went off into a corner and went to sleep. The dog that had the absinthe went stark, staring mad and had to be killed. I dropped into that tea room yesterday with a woman friend, and I was hornfied. If they'd only suck to wine or beer, or even whiskey, but cocktails and absinthe will play havoc with the women.

"I went with some of the swellest people in town to a theatre supper the other night. The women were all married women; and all but one had husbands in the crowd. Now, I tell you, it was a lively time; and I could hardly keep up with the procession. I helped one man take his wife to a carriage. I don't know who helped the rest. They all needed help."

He bowed himself away end the two women with whom he had been talking looked at each other and at the reporter. "Do you suppose it is true?" asked one of them. The other straightened her shoulders and elevated her chin expressively. "It may be true; but if any one had asked him whether he believed women drank he should have lied, like a gentleman."

Oscar, the Napoleon of the Waldorf, has been quoted as saying that society women do drink to excess. He flatly and emphatically demess having said any such thing; and any one with experience of Oscar's diplomatic ability and monwent with some of the swellest people in

experience of Oscar's diplomatic ability and manumental discretion is inclined to believe his

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Night With a Good Deal of Incident, but Not Much Gain.

"The strip of light that lay across the floor of suppose this all sounds cold blooded; but I told the upstairs hall of this house that I was in, and the Smith-Joneses would express a languid inter-I was not discussing the right and wrong the hall picket of light that stood on the wall on est in the fact that any one lived in such an outin liquor drinking—only telling you what I no the opposite side of the stairway," said the re-ticed in the set in which I move. It isn't the tired burg'ar, "came from a room in which, as I women of that set whom you will find drinking | peered across the floor of the hall, from where | that the Smith-Joneses have so much more money | gle item of positive evidence has been put for innumerable cocktails at Turkish bath places. I stood on the stairs I could hear two men talk-or pouring successive glasses of absinthe down ing. That was a good many men for me to handle heir throats in the tea room of a hotel. The anake, and decide ly wide anake, as these men evidently were, and it seemed to be clear that I had lost half a night, or at least, half a house, now, and must go. But, by the way, my dress | for I wasn't going to get anything here upstairs, only what I could gather up down.

"But as ! listened to these men I couldn't least, she has never offered to cheer me that way. help getting interested in them. Leouldn't see them even when I've been in my blackest tempers. from where I stood then, but I could hear them I date say, if I felt faint or Ill, she could find a perfectly plain, and they were talking cornestglass of wine for me, but I've never had occasion | ly, and pretty soon they began taking angrily; good dressmakers with bar attachments that I've see how they coul possibly talk to each other the way they was din' willout fighting; and presently I heard two chairs slide back, together, and I knew they was up and I expected every second to hear ' m hiff hiff plugging away at each other, and when I did'nt hear that I thought sure I'd hear 'em tanging away at each other with guns, but I didn't hear hear that, either! but in about a second I did hear the sound of metal against metal, those fellows

"Then of course I climbs the stairs without she wasn't optimistic. Either she was more any hesitation and walks around to where I could observing than the young married woman or look in at 'em-a company of men might have walked there then and they never heard it-and there is no doubt it, and I'm sorry to see it. Our young girls rink so much more than girls did when I was blood; rink so much more than girls did when I was oung. No girl has any business taking mixed rinks, or even drinking the ordinary dinner. But I only know a family that five under us and the members of a whist club to which we belong, read Mrs. Jones. "So much the tetter and the sooner you forget those people the wiser you will be. I'll stand stop 'em before they killed each other. But the question was how to do it they was both. To you know the Whites? Well, you see their But the question was how to do it; they was both ones freely. I have always served wine in my of 'em pretty solid sort of men; and the two of me, and my daughters drank it; but when them, if they'd a lit onto me together could have

much—drink until their cheeks are red and their toless loud, and their manners atrocious. It is mind and trying to decide what to do, and then thinking at the same time of my own safety, thinking at the same time of my own safety,

a woman does. I believe that the strain sure of the work women are taking upon salter of the work women are taking upon the drinking habit. The society always did drink, always will drink always will drink always will drink always will drink to hand fight. The quick wit of a woman alone saved the gathering to ther women who are taking up burter to their netves, who are ahead in mad competition with innumber women of brains and pluck, and the two are likely to run up against as of physical endurance and sio force to brains and netves into abnormal effort.

The warm feeling grew out of free trade doctrine with which Prof. E. J. Stearns, a venerable speaker, who said he was "an old to brains and netves into abnormal effort."

He said: "Abolish protection and establish venerable speaker, who said he was "an old cowboy of Iowa," seasoned a lively address. He said: "Abolish protection and establish free trade and you won't have any trusts." S. H. Greely of the Board of Trade, who had been made chairman of the meeting, fannet the sentiment into a white heat when he said

the sentiment into a white heat when he said:

"The Government should own all transportation facilities: the people must take
possession of the highways." He said
fifty Board of Trade men had asked
to be made delegates to the National
convention to be held in the Auditorium on Feb.
13. and added: "They have promised to give
figures, facts, dates and names sufficient to
send such men as Phil D. Armour to the penitentiary." Speakers that followed advocated protec-Speakers that followed advocated protection, free trade, socialism, and various other tion, free trade, socialism, and various other to the fine trade, socialism, and various other tion, free trade, socialism, and the meeting soon became a free debate, in which more or less heat was exhibited. Motions to perfect the organization met with counter motions until Mrs. O. W. Dean suggested that the men.

they lived in a Harlem flat. The modest little plate on the door of their flat in One Hundred and Steenth street just after they came to New York read "John S. Jones." That was only six years ago and one family, the Browns, who used to alternate Sunday evening teas with them so that each family might give its cook every other Sunday night out, are still living in the same flat underneath the one formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jones. Brown was some thing or another in the wholesale woollen line on commission, and in the old days he used to brag a bit to his wife after a quiet evening at the Joneses' playing euchre or whist of the super lority of his business methods over Jones's and Mrs. Brown always chimed in with the statement that she was sure he was much better look ing. Brown is still something or another in the wholesele woollen business and Jones, as Brown tells everyone when his name is mentioned, after boasting a bit of his old intimacy with the family, is first of all in society and, secondly, he still has his interest in the shipping business.

"I see the Smith-Joneses were at Mrs. Astorbilt's reception," or somebody else's, Brown says three or four times a week to the other boys in his office after reading the fact from his paper. They are never tired of hearing Brown conclude with: Dear, dear, the good times the Smith-Joneses and my wife and I used to have six years ago."

This always makes the other boys feel like the man who shook the hand of the man who shook the hand of Sullivan, and it excuses a certain familiar way of speaking to their customers, when they go on the road, of people of the inner circle of New York society. When, in the carpe slippers of his own flat, Mrs. Brown says that if Mrs. Jones could go to this and that reception she doesn't see why she shouldn't be there for she always considered herself quite as good as Mrs John S. Jones any day. Brown soothes her with talk very different from his boasting in the office. He tells her that New York society is a sham. with the assurance of a man whose knowledge is based on close reading of society gossip. Brown's predictions of the ultimate end of the Smith-Joneses are enough to make the latter wish scar would | that they had never been born, if they ever heard them, but they don't hear them. The evolution of a conspiracy was alleged, the motive of which of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jones into the Smith-Joneses made it necessary for them to break away from the few associations which they had madvertently made when they first came to New York and knew no better, and now, of course, if any one mentioned One Hundred and Strenth street landish neighborhood, although such flats as they assert. But beyond vague statements attributed once occupied there still rent for \$1,200. It isn't now than they had then, for Jones had a comfortable fortune left after buying a third interest in the shipping business when he first came to New York, but they now spend their full income and feel that they must live up to their position.

The Smith-Joneses made their social ten-strike bocker, who had liked Mrs. Jones in a fashionable burban route, and this is the way they did it. They were still clinging to all their kindly Western ways, up, for the sake of old times. Jones didn't feel quite so sure of Mrs. Knickerbocker's unselfish attitude when Col. Knickerbocker called on him at his office two days later, introduced himself. Col. Frank Rhodes and Capt. Ernest Rhodes Little Horse Gold Mine stock at \$5 a share, but that was merely an incident. Mrs. Jones discovered that she was socially ambitious and her dorp. It contained this inventory of the guns he husband was willing to gratify her at the expense | found in Pretoria:

"You are not so good looking as to make every other woman hate you, my dear," said Mrs. knickerbocker, "but you are good to look at and you have a nice way of wearing your cosh at said you have a nice way of wearing your coshes. Mr. Jones has money enough and he will have more. Now it is absurd for you to bury yourself in itariem in this fashion. You must get into

I only know a family that lives

there in a way to make a jeaceable mans a tood prine could and it knew I ought to stop em before they killed each other. That the question was how to det they was beth of em preity solid sert of men, and the two of tem, if they of a little one becartier could have been the man in a district of them, if they are interested in a many of them, if they are interested in a mine of my artists of them, if they are interested in a mine of my order of them, if they are interested in a mine of my order of them in the order of the picture of them in the order of the picture of the

"Then you have been meeting the imitation instead of the real," said Mrs. Knickerbocker. "Your manners and speech are nice enough as they are, and you can afford to be natural. Don't effect an accent. That is cheap and shoddy."

During Mrs. Smith-Jones's first winter in Suburbanville her name was occasionally printed in the lists of "among those present" at affairs in New York, and she made a favorable impression. Her husband was clever and she was good style and Mrs. Knickerbocker vouched for them. Early in the summer the Smith-Joneses gave a house party for which Mrs. Knickerbocker, who happened to be staying with them, sent out the invitations. The guests included no' big social guns, but, to use Mrs. Knickerbocker's words, they were all good people to know. During the week of this house party several people who had large country places in the neighborhood and whom Mrs. Jones knew only by name, called on her and her guests. The climax of the affair was, of course, a barn dance, and the Smith-Joneses did their share of the entertainment to good style. Mrs. Knickerbocker restrained Mrs. Jones from making too extravagant a show of it. The guests had enjoyed their week, and the Smith-Joneses had been properly launched. They were heard of from time to time at other country houses around New York, and Mrs. Jones developed ability in devising entertainments which made her

a welcome guest. Jones was something of a lion in his own way as having stroked one of Yale's fast crews. The fact that he was something or another in the shipping line was indefinite enough to permit rumor enlarging his income.

"It is not necessary for you to spend more than your income," said Mrs. knickerbocker. "You have quite as much money as many people who are in society. You must learn, however, to spend your money to the best advantage. That is the thing."

your money to the best advantage. That is the thing."

People who wanted to be amused soon found that the Smith-Joneses had a pleasant place in Suburbanville. Jones kept good horses and his wife was clever. No one knew much about their ancestors, but Mrs. Knickerbocker vouched for them and that was enough. At the end of two years the Smith-Joneses were well known in New York socially. Col. Knickerbocker found it convenient to borrow occasionally from Mr. Jones and the latter always entered the amount in his expense account so that there was no misunderstanding about it.

"You had better stay in Suburbanville another year," said Mrs. Knickerbocker, "before opening a house in town. You haven't money enough to compete in the city with very wealthy people in entertaining, and as your house will probably be a comparatively modest one you must firmly

be a comparatively modest one you must firmly establish yourself in society before making the experiment. Your establishment in Suburban-ville is much more important in appearance than anything you can keep up in 1989.

experiment. Your establishment in Suburbanville is much more important in appearance than anything you can keep up in town.

The coaching of Mrs. Smith-Jones was a delightful occupation for Mrs. Knickerbocker, and it was a thrifty one as well. She paid her own social obligations during the winter by house parties at the Smith-Joness in the summer and fall. They were quite as necessary to her as she; was to them. At the end of three years the Smith-Jonesse returned to New York, and great was the change in them. Their household in town is in a good neighborhood, and their dinners are marvels of cleverness. Jones never economized on his wines. During the winter they gave a few receptions and each one is marked by Mrs. Jones's cleverness. They are in fact very useful members of society, and no one questions their exclusiveness. The only people they know in town are those whom they met through Mrs. Knickerbocker, and she does not make mistakes in such matters. In the meantime Mrs. Knickerbocker is now looking around for another young couple who have means and are candidates for social honors.

"They must be possible people," she says, "and with a good income. I will do the rest. I feel that New York society owes me a debt of graditude for the occasional recruits I bringlio it. I never mistake my people, and I am sure if my next young couple want references I can point to the Smith-Joneses with pride. I don't pretend to have invented the suburban route to New York society, but I have discovered the strong points and I use no other."

WHEN THE BOERS BEGAN TO ARM. Statistics That Seem to Refute the British War Party's Argoments.

One of the resease in justification of the war with the Transvaal which have been put forward by Joseph Chamberlain and other members of the British Government and by the war press in England is, that for nearly eighteen years the Boers had been accumulating artillery, rifles, mclinite and German and Hollander officers t oust England from South Africa. The existence was the establishment of the United States of South Africa, to include all the States and colonies south of the Zambesi, and the armaments de scribed were represented as part of the prepara tions toward the attainment of that object. Al this has been contradicted by the opponents of the war, and they have challenged those who advocated it to produce the proofs of what they to missionaries and travellers not named, not a sin

allegations regarding the Boer armaments relied on by the war party to prove their case. The earliest reference to the Boer armaments to be found is in the London Times of Nov. 7 in accordance with the coaching of Mrs. Knicker | 1890, in an article on "Natal and the Transvaal in 1890." The writer states that he visited the finishing school which they both attended by the su- barracks and arsenal in Preteria. The anding army, he says, was limited to a single battery obsolete guns, and the military efficiency was in when Mrs. Knickerbocker looked Mrs. Jones 1889 beneath contempt. In 1895 Major Robert White was sent to Preteria at the expense of the Chartered Company to investigate military conditions in the Transynal, with the assistance of and persuaded Jones to take 1,000 shares of the He also visited the Pretoria arsenal, and nine months later the diary in which he recorded his impressions was picked up on the field of krugers-

ward, while British Blue Books and correspondents

of the London Times refute beyond dispute the

"I Half a dozen very old pieces of ordnance mortars &c.

"3 Abroken Maxim-Nordenfeldi

"4 A small muzzle loader in bad condition. The concluding remark is: "None of the guns I saw was fit for much work." The inference. Company and Mr. Rhodes could obtain was to show that, so far as artillery was concerned, the Boers were, on the eve of the raid, almost absolutely unprovided.

Early in 1896 Capt. Younghushand, who visited Pretoria for the Times, wrote that orders for latteries of field guns, quick firing guns and Maxims, and for sufficient rifles to arm every Dutchman in South Africa were being sent to Europe; European drill instructors and artillery men were being imported and firits were being constructed around Pretoria on the most approved designs. "One attempt had been made," he reported, "to take their country from them; they were theroughly convinced that the attempt would be renewed at some future date; so the Boers were determined to be thoroughly on their guard the second time." There was no concealment then on the part of the Boers as to what they were doing, and Capt. Younghushand entirely corrolarstes Majer Whites estimate of the Boer armaments before the rold when he writes: "The Boers had very nearly been caught napping at the beginning of the year."

But there is other and more conclusive evidence. The London Daily News has appealed to the famous Utlander manifesto is dated. The famous Utlander manifesto and to the Transvaal budgets. The manifesto is dated bec 27, 1895, and was written when the Johannesburg conspiracy was no longer a secret. That menifesto reads that \$250,000 stelling is to be spent on the completing of a fort at Pretoria, and that orders have been placed in Germany for heavy guns and ammunition. The document shows that at the end of 1895, on the admission of the Utlanders themselves, the Boers were inadequately armed and had suddenly begun to remedy their deficiencies. The Transvall budget tells the same story. For 1892 the military expenditure was only \$148,695; in 1893 it was \$36,700, in 1894, \$140,790. In 1895, the year of the reid, it rose to \$416,540, and jumped in 1896 to \$2,500,000. It has been suggested that heavyments for armaments were concealed under the headings "Pul lie Works." "Special Fayments." Boers were, on the eve of the raid, almost abso-buely unprovided.

payments for armaments were concealed under the headings "Pul lic Works," "Special Fayments," "Sundry Services;" but the totals for these will bear the test. In 1894 they figure out to \$2.642,630; for 1895 they nese to \$7,426,220; and in 1896 they stood at \$10,036,860. The said is the key to these figures.

for 1895 they rose to 87,426,220; and in 1896 they stood at \$10,036,860. The taid is the key to these figures.

Then, as to when the Boers took alarmis not left to conjecture. In the St. James's Gatette of Aug. 29 last there appeared over the signature "Angle-Mrikander," a remarkable recount of a consultation which the writer had with President Kruger and Gen. Joulert in September, 1895, President Kruger asked him why the Charleted Company was buying "hundreds of horses" for presentation to the new Younteer Rhodesian Horse. The President could see in tids only one meaning, which he summed up in the saying, "Rhodes is going to jump my country," and Gen. Joulert came to the conclusion that "it is time to shut our doors, as robbers are about." This, then, is the story of the Boer armaments; they "were President Kruger's answer to Mr. Rhodes a raid. They were undertaken for defence and not are resident, and they were continued because the Boers knew that the men who had conspired against their independence in 1895 would renew the attack before the chances of political warfare in England might remove from the Cotorial Office in London their ally, Joseph Chamberlain.

BIGGEST SIX-MASTER OF ALL. Plans to Build in Maine a Schooner to Carry 6,200 Tons of Cargo.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 12 -Arrangements are now being made for the construction at Camden, Me, of a six masted schooner larger by far than either of the monsters now contracted for at Camden and Bath. At Camden a six-master of about 2,750 tons net register is to be built for Capt. John G. Crowley, of Taunton, Mass., and others, and at Bath a vessel nearly or quite as large is to be built for Capt. Lincoln Jewett of Portland and others. Each of these vessels is to carry about 5,400 tons of coal, and they are to be about 300

5,400 tons of coal, and they are to be about 300 feet on the keel, 340 feet on top, 46 feet beam and 28 feet depth of hold.

The big fellow to surpass the two vessels described is to be built for New York men in the yard of H. M. Bean at Camden, and is to be about 345 feet on the keel, 355 feet on top, 45 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hold, registering about 3,000 tons net, and having a carrying capacity of fully 6,200 tons, dead weight.

It has been said by old sailors and by many builders that a schooner or any other wooden vessel of such length as these schooners would be tender, that in a seaway she would strain and buckle amidships, and this assertion has been borne out in the case of at least one of the new five-masted schooners, but the builders are willing to take orders for vessels of any length; so long as owners are willing to put money into such craft and men are willing too to sea in them. The big fellows have all made money, and the ambition to carry a coal mine at a load will probably soon call into existence the seven-masted schooner.

SHARP EYE ON THE CHANGE. TRICKS WITH MONEY FOR MANY

TOURISTS TO LEARN. The American Woman in Paris Writes That England Is Bad Enough, but When You Get to Paris Watch Out-The Bad Francs and the Bad Five Francs. "In England," the woman wrote back from

Paris, "it is the half crown you have to look after and the two shilling piece. There is so little difference, you see, in appearance, at least, though there is the difference of sixpence in value. The half crown is two shilling and six. There is a cross on one of them; but when you are in a hurry who is going to stop to look for crosses? Nobody. And that's where they get you. "This is their little game. You lay a half

crown down on the counter and unless you keep your finger glued to it, saying meantime in a loud voice: 'This is a half crown,' they snatch it before you can blink an eye and declare you have given them a two shilling piece, which naturally, being two shillings only, leaves you sixpence short. The trick is an old one. It is played principally on Americans, those rich Ameircans who come over here scattering their money broadcast and leaving the trail so difficult for us poor creatures who have to look out for the pennies while the pounds fly. An old man with two front teeth and no hair to speak of spoilt my trip to Rottingdean with a trick like that. Of course it wasn't the sixpence I cared so much about, but the principle of the thing! "It is wise to keep a sharp eye on the ten shil-

ling gold piece in England also. It is exactly the same size of the sixpence. Of course it is a different color, gold, and the other silver; but they look the same in the dark. One night comng home from Victoria station I gave the cabby his fare, one and six; that is, I was under the impression that I had given him one and six or the moment. He held the money close to his nose, examining it with an eagle eye on the lookout for extras. Then he drove off at a marvellously rapid rate for a London cabby. Before he sped out of sight he thanked me for the me and six. The resonance of that voice of his! It remained with me for weeks. It visited

kodak of mine. It is a gourmand, that thing. It They would fill rooms. It is strange the hold a kodak gets on you. Many a time I have walked miles to save up sufficient cab fare for a set of films. I rarely take a cab. I go on top of those elephant busses, where it is cheap, or I foot it for the sake of the kodak. I had paid out so much money for toning baths that I put in a mild complaint to the girl who waited on me at the Place Vendome. machine will break me. I said. 'This

is the third time in three weeks that I have bought toming baths at one frame fifty the bath. At this rate I shall shortly become a financial wreck. I h I had never seen the thing.' Aware of the fact that a small fortune had Aware of the fact that a small fortune had passed from my hands to hers, she put on a look that was greved. She thought awhile, then suggested a remedy. There was a toning bath that I could mix myself, she said, a very reasonable toning bath. I must get so much gold at the chemists, and so much hyposuitabile of the statue of Nebuchadnezzar, with the feet of clay? What will remem to England in a hundred by a good loc them is a so much hyposuitabile of sets and so much hyposuitabile of sets.

toning bath. I must get so much gold at the chemist's, and so much hyposulphile of sods. I must put the one into a large bottle and fill the bottle with water. I must nut the other into another large bottle and fill that hottle with water. Then, when I wanted my bath all I had to do was to pour a little out of each into my measuring glass, max the two together, and pour them into the dish, and there I was! Cheap! The whole thing wouldn't cost me two frances fifty if that, and it would last me for months and mouths.

"Imagine my delight. Now I could afferd a caudied pear, maybe, or one of those little cherry pies in the window of the delicatesses near the pension that are worth their weight in geld. Singave me the address of a chemist in the Rue de la Pepeniere. That little old chemist! I went gaily along the boulevard, buoyed up oy hope, turned the corner and entered his shop, light of step and joyful of heart. You see, I didn't know. He put the gold up in a bottle about the size of my thumbanil, the hypo in a small square paper, and charged me two frances fifty. I knew about that lift. I expected it. Like the poor, it is always with you in Paris, just as in England everything you buy is one and six, two and six, five and six or seven and six. They couldn't take off the six if they tried. If you descend to pence it is six pence and three farthings. Those forthings!

"I handed the little old wetch ten france in gold. He gave me a large and I settly five france piece with a few other france, and I went on my way rejoteing. Later, at the Bon Marche, the five-fir no piece was rejected with scorn.

"N'est pas bon, said the man at the desk with

fr no piece was rejected with scorn.

"N'est pas bon, said the man at the desk with a sbrug that I rought his sheulders up somewhere about his ears. N'est pas bon, said another.

"N'est pas bon, said the man at the desk with a shrug that I raught his sheulders up somewhere about his ears. N'est pas hon, said another, taking it and peering at the lady with a mistrustiul eye. A crowd gathered. The atmosphete thrilled with 'N'est pas hon.' I trembled in my bottines: for they cast suspicious glances on me. I looked around vauthously fearful of gendarmes, and I bed reason for four. It is against the law to rease Ind money in France if you get caught. "The man at the desk gave me hack the money without calling the gendarme, for which I was thankful. Hashly offering him the contents of my purse I retired to a quiet corner and took a look at the five francs myseif. True. It was had. In fact it was just about as had as it could be. The lady was siting down. On the way home I counted up the cost of the cheap toning hath that was to last me forever almost. Two francs fifty and five had francs made seven francs fifty. I groaned. But I was to groan some more. According to directions I had filled two large bottles with water, put the precious gild into one and the inexpensive hypo into the other. Both had disserved so I caudh t tell tother from which. Then I had hidden them under my bed out of harm's way; for Made moiseile, a young thing of sixty, who keeps the pension, looks with eyes askance upon the various and sundry bottles containing my toning baths, my developing baths and other boths belonging to the outh of that kodac of mine.

"Upon my arrival I found that the femme de chambre—that's what they cail the stril who pretends to clean your room over here—had knocked over one of the bottles and broken it. Of course it was the bottle of gold. On the bottom of it I found fleating three undissilved grains. Seven francs fifty for nothing! And the time I have had trying to get rid of that had five franc piece. If you it will to me give, said Mademosed, had the was impossed to take it to one of the cales.

"There are always a lot of Americans around those cafes," he said. The wine merchant of me, and h

All the Elements of a Bargain. From the Brisdane Review.

"Arthur, dear," she said. "I do wish you would not use digarettes."

"Because you don't know what is in them "
"Oh, yes, I do. Why for the trifling sum that a cigarette costs you get pictine, valerian, possibly a little morphine, and any quantity of carbon."

She looked up into his eyes and murmured: "Arthur, dear, it does seem like a bargain, doesn't it?"

SOME TRADITIONS MENACED. A Proposition to Do Away With the Nam-

of "Places" on the West Side. During the time when the Greenwich village on the west side of town, south of Fourteenth street and west of Sixth avenue, was the most fashionable part of New York, it was the custom of its residents to adopt separate designations for certain blocks of houses. Thus, St. Luke's place was that part of Leroy street facing wha is now St. John's Park. Ashland place was that part of Perry street between Greenwich avenue Waverley place. Spencer place was that part of Fourth street between Christopher and West Tenth, Van Nest place was that part of Charles street between Fourth and Bleecker, Ludlow place was that part of Houston street between Sullivan and Macdougal streets, St. Clement's place, Macdougal street from Houston and Bleecker, Cottage place, Hancock street between Houston and Bleecker (one side) and so on, the number of such "places" being practically the same as the number of streets in which there

were separate blocks restricted to residencies. With the growth of the city, however, further uptown, and the general designation of streets above Fourteenth street by numbers, the official establishment of new "places" in the Greenwich village, wards Nine and Ten, of the city has ceased, but these designations have been preserved tenaciously by the older inhabitants, being disregarded generally by the newer generation. Recently, there has been some agitation for the abandonment of even a semblance of such names, and at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen in 1900, there was presented a petition signed by a number of residents of Van Nest place setting forth in detail these facts:

That Charles street extends from Greenwich avenue to the Hudson River; that Van Nest place is the name of a block of ground on the northerly side of Charles street, between Fourth and Bleecker, comprising eighteen city loss of private dwellings.

side of charles street, between Fourth and Bleecker, comprising eighteen city lots of private dwellings, that the houses on Van Nest place are numbered from 1 to 18 the odd and even numbers being on the same side of the street) and that on Charles street proper, eighteen of the houses are also numbered from 1 to 18, the odd numbers being on the northerly side and the even numbers being on the southerly side of the street; that Van Nest place is now practically unknown, except to persons living in the immediate vicinity of the block bearing that name, and for that reason expression and all others having packages, letters or messages for delivery upon inquiry for Van Nest place are invariably directed to Charles street, and told that Van Nest place and tharles street are the same, and, therefore, from the fact that there are two sets of numbers from No. 1 to 18 in that street, the delivery at the wrong house is made frequently. It remained with me for weeks. It visites in my dreams. Upon examination of the tents of my purse if discovered that I had gent asky given him a gold en and six. I never a him again.

It is had enough in London, but here in Paris as must keep your eyes skinned all the time he town is flooded with had money. There is had frames and had half frances, there are frances dated before the Republic that are consequently no good and there are frances dated before the Republic that are consequently no good and there are frances dated before the Republic that are consequently no good and there are frances dated allow the first had a crown on the money is all right, if he hasn't it is all wrong. Most of the time he hasn't the wordshown in the had it is all wrong. Most of the time he hasn't the phost of a crown. It has gone where the woodhne twineth. Then there is the bad five-franc piece; and of all the bad pieces flooting promisencesty about it is the worst. It is Sicilian, or it is Spanish or its South American. It is everything but good. On some of them there is a lady standing up, on others she is sitting down! You can't. And that's where the booming lady is standing up or sitting down? You can't. And that's where the booming lady is standing up or sitting down? You can't. And that's where the booming lady is standing up or sitting down? You can't. And that's where the wordshown had not all the proposed the standing up or sitting down? You can't. And that's where the wordshown had not all the surpressions of the stream of the control of the British Empire.

Quentum, And the dark should a colored a morning here that the utilimate defects of free! It that in the dark should a colored a morning here that the utilimate defects of free! It that in the dark should a colored a morning here that the utilimate defects of free! It that in the dark should a colored a morning here that the utilimate defects of free! It that in the dark should a colored a morning here that the utilimate defect of free! It that in the dark should a

auce on the subject is printed in the Semaine for example on the same that started in the first koslak of mine. It is a gourmand, that thing. It eats money. The chocolates I might have had, the peppermints, the handkerchiefs and neckties with the money that went for developing baths and dishes with spouts in one corner and films. The world file and to the evidences of the decadence of Great that the started hat got in first. "Haven't we discussed that time table enough?" Some proposed the manager, impatiently. "Some proposed the manager in the ma

> them. The British colonial empire, which extends over one half of the earth, does it not resemble the statue of Nebuchadnezzar, with the feet of clay? What will remain to England in a hundred years of her vast color less of to day? For a long earth; is she not now about, in her turn, to be in vaded by hestile hosts? Shell she not one day see hostile armies fail upon her coasts and devastate London. Manchester and Liverpool? All the accumulated hatred of centuries may suddenly burst in a terrible tempest, which will cast to the ground this statue with the feet of clay. England is all powerful out now, she may be straugely humilined within a short the. Then, and it is this that we would period out, the abasement of the Euclish race may make the Angle-manness of Canada more models. Shall it be possible that the french to and more models. Shall it be possible that our expressions when all peoples shall have burst through the honds of the great dominative, that the French to chances of the fight so long favorable to our oppressions, which will easily the first to shall the possible that our expressions will be the more complete if the United States are involved in the same purasiblent as England, a show have participated in the same crimes and the same oppression. We have noted he opposition to the French race which is part of Americanism, and is indeed one of its principal characteristic, if nou is very escapes. If this insident republic he humilisted with England and if the English race be stricken both in Europs and Americanism, and is indeed one of its principal characteristic, if nou is very escapes. If this insident republic he humilisted with England and if the English race be stricken both in Europs and Americanism, and is indeed one of its principal characteristic, if nou is very escape. If this insident republic he humilisted with England and if the English race be stricken both in Europs and Americanism, and is indeed one of its principal characteristic, if nou is very escape. If the since of the world, and all have at last to the French race the right to develop treely have own reported by the residual of the interest of the world, and all have at last to the French race the right to develop treely have own residual to the manager, delighted

RUNNING A BIG RAILROAD. A HEART TO HEART TALK WETE THE HEAD OF A POPULAR ROAD.

The Receiver at the Gate, and the "Jolly" He "Throws"-Why Things Are as They Are-Express Trains and Accommoda-tion Trains - The Manager's Views. Ever since the Delacanna Railroad got a new nanager and changed its old motto of "Do not break the Lord's Day for less than ten shillings, "Haste and Waste-Therefore, do not hurry," ever since that the ethere has been more or less mment on happenings that don't happen on other roads for so many months at a stretch. So an old railroad man, who had a little time on his hands, dropped in to see the new manager and find out from him what the trouble was

The old railroad man thought that his name ught to get him into the presence of almost any railroad manager. Nevet mind what his name is, it is enough to call him Smith. But his name didn't prove the "open sesame" that he had thought it would. A very well-dressed suave person, who, however, was not the manager, met him at the manager's door and ushered him in: at the same time the gentlemanly person coughed and began to speak. This is what he said;

"We regret that you should have found it necessary or even advisable to complain of the service on the Delacanna; we beg to remind you that the new management is hardly yet in the saddle. The Christmas congestion of traffic is now reduced and when the block system is installed, we shall have the best-equipped road in the United States. We are doing as well as we can, and are confident that mature and further consideration on your part will convince you that the occurrence of which you speak was wholly fortuitous, and that it will not be repeated. We thank you for calling our attention to the matter, and are sure you will see and appreciate our position. Good day; the matter shall have

if position in prompt attention."

All this time Smith had been trying to get a life stranger, but when he found that the At this time Smith had been trying to get a word in edgewise, but when he found that the polite person was actually putting him out of the door hamdle one more effort "ad, holding on to the door handle, cried:

"I didn't come to make any complaint! I came to see the manager."

"Not to complain?" asked the polite person incredulously. "Til see if the manager can see you. Not to complain?" "No to talk with the manager," cried Smith. "Well, well, well; not to complain?" murmured the polite man, vanishing, and returning in an instant to annunce that the manager would see the visitor. As Smith entered the manager.

deems the evidences of the desadence of Great
Britain as a world's power, the Semaine Religionae
continues:

"Lift up your eyes, French Canadiens, for the
day of your redemption is at hand! You, beaten
and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race unfriendly to you, whose chit
dren are forced to speak the tengue of their oppressors in the schools of Menitoba, you shall at length
see the star of liberty rise for you, and your rights
respected by those who have so long viplated.

"Lift up your eyes, French Canadiens, for the
day of your redemption is at hand! You, beaten
and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race unfriendly to you, whose chit
dren are always late. Can't they be run on
time?"

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.
We star way. We st bound trains
they get to the ten, of course they're late. Easteast them to make time; but we don't intend that counrymen shall find it may easier to get into the
great and evil metropolis than it is for the city
country. So, as the west bound trains are always late. Can't they be run on
time?"

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.
We sto is upbill most of the way, and when
they get to the ten, of course they're late. Easteast lead to the trains that they get to the ten, of course they're late.
Easteast always late. Can't they be run on
time?"

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.
We sto is upbill most of the way, and when
they get to the ten, of course they're late.
Easteast late always late. Can't they be run on
time?"

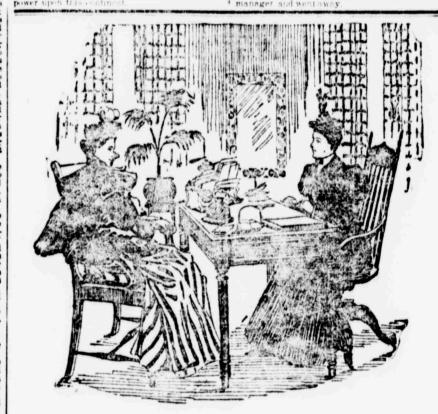
"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.
It wan the present the star of the way.

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decision. "You see, it's this way.

"No. sit," returned the manager, with decisi



One of the New York institutions which deserves well of the public and is receiving the appreciation that it merits, is The Home Bureau Delicacies for the Sick, which has had out its sign at 15 West 42d Street for several years. "This Bureau does not dispense medicines," said the manager recently, "but we do hear frequent discussions concerning the merits of remedies, and it seems to be conceded that Ripans Tabules are a reliable auxiliary to the physician. Some of our patrons use them to a considerable extent, and physicians essure us that the formula is excellent."